1. The umpire allows a player to get a runner. Can the fielding captain oppose this?
	1. Yes
	2. No
2. Can a substitute be the wicket-keeper?
	1. Yes
	2. No
3. A batsman does not attempt a stroke. The ball hits his pads and goes past the keeper. The batsman takes a run. What should you do?
	1. Indicate leg bye.
	2. Call and signal dead ball. Disallow the run and return batsmen to their original ends.
	3. 5 runs penalty to the batting team for unsportsmanlike behavior.
4. A batsman is injured and unable to complete his innings. How should this be recorded in the scorebook?
	1. Retired out
	2. Retired not out
5. The batsmen complete two runs. Both umpires call and signal short run. How many runs are scored?
	1. 2 runs
	2. 1 run
	3. No runs
6. The ball hit towards the offside stops on the boundary marking. The batsmen run 2 runs before the fielder throws the ball back. How many runs are scored?
	1. 2 runs
	2. 4 runs
	3. 6 runs
7. You call and signal wide ball. The wicket keeper fails to stop the ball and it crosses the boundary. How many runs are scored?
	1. 5 runs
	2. 4 runs
	3. 1 run
8. The striker ‘walks’ thinking he has been bowled but you have seen that the wicket keeper dislodged the bails with his foot. What must you do?
	1. Nothing because the batsman has left the pitch.
	2. Recall the batsman.
	3. Warn the wicket keeper and penalize the fielding team.
9. The ball hits the batsman’s pad outside the off stump as he tries to drive the ball. You are quite sure that it would have hit the stumps if it had not hit the pad. Is he out LBW?
	1. Yes
	2. No
10. The ball hits the batsman’s pad outside the leg stump as he tries to drive the ball. You are quite sure that it would have hit the stumps if it had not hit the pad. Is he out LBW?
	1. Yes
	2. No
11. The ball hits the batsman’s pad outside the off stump as he does not offer a stroke. You are quite sure that it would have hit the stumps if it had not hit the pad. Is he out LBW?
	1. Yes
	2. No
12. The ball hits the batsman’s pad in front of the middle stump after pitching outside off stump. You are quite sure that it would have hit the stumps if it had not hit the pad. Is he out LBW?
	1. Yes
	2. No
13. The ball hits the batsman’s pad on the full without pitch in front of middle stump. It would have hit the stumps if it went straight but the bowler has been bowling leg spin and turning the ball a lot. Is he out LBW?
	1. Yes
	2. No
14. A left arm bowler pitches the ball just outside the line of the leg stump. It hits the batsman on his back foot. You have no doubt that the ball would have hit the stumps. How do you answer the appeal?
	1. Out LBW because he was plumb
	2. Out because left arm bowler’s ball will always pitch outside leg stump
	3. Not Out because batsman cannot be out LBW from a ball which pitches outside the leg stump
15. The scores are level. The bowler bowls a wide ball which the wicket keeper collects and stumps the batsman who is clearly outside the crease. The main umpire calls a wide. The fielding side appeals for a stumping? How should the leg umpire answer the appeal?
	1. Out because he is clearly outside his crease
	2. Not out because as soon as the wide is called, the game is over
16. Which appeal is the leg umpire required to answer?
	1. Caught behind
	2. Hit wicket
	3. Handling the ball
17. A fielder catches the ball and then dislodges a bail with the elbow of the hand holding the ball. Is the batsman
	1. Run Out
	2. Not Out
18. A batsman dives to make his ground. He is outside the crease and the toe of his bat is on the marking of the popping crease. Is he
	1. Run Out because he must be some part of the person or his bat behind the popping crease
	2. Not Out because the marking is part of the popping crease
19. The striker hits the ball firmly and it bounces off the main umpire’s shoulder and is caught be the fielder before it touches the ground. How do you answer the fielding side’s appeal?
	1. Dead ball because it hit the umpire
	2. Not Out because it hit the umpire
	3. Out because the ball is in play and it is a fair catch
20. When should the scorers expect the umpire to check the scores with them?
	1. Never
	2. At the end of the match
	3. At every interval and at the end of the match
21. In CCL what is the fine to the club if an umpire from their team does not show up for a schedule match?
	1. $10
	2. $100
	3. $200
22. In CCL what is the fine to the club if they do not send a match report by Wednesday?
	1. No Fine
	2. $25
	3. $100
23. In CCL what is the grace period for home team failing to prepare the ground for a 10am start?
	1. 5 minutes
	2. 30 minutes
	3. 15 minutes
24. In CCL how many minimum players must a team have on the ground to play a match?
	1. 7 players
	2. 8 players
	3. 9 players
25. In CCL what is the penalty if the fielding team exceed the allotted time by 12 minutes?
	1. $120
	2. $10
	3. $60
26. When keeping track of time in an inning must the umpire count injury time as part of normal playing time?
	1. Yes. Teams have 3 hours to complete the inning no matter what happens on the field
	2. No. Injury time is excluded from playing time
27. In CCL a bouncer is called a No Ball if
	1. It goes above the head of the batsman in his normal batting stance
	2. It goes above the shoulder of the batsman in his normal batting stance
	3. It goes above the shoulder of the batsman in his normal standing position
28. In CCL the wide is called if
	1. The umpire thinks it was too far from the batsman to play a stroke
	2. If the ball passed behind the batsman
	3. If the ball did not pass between the two lines marked on crease
29. In CCL Premier League the home team is NOT responsible for
	1. Umpiring the game
	2. Providing lunch to the teams and umpires
	3. Preparing the ground
	4. Uploading the scorecards
30. In CCL you cannot have more than how many fielders on the leg side?
	1. 5 players
	2. 6 players
	3. 4 players
31. In CCL umpires are supposed to reduce the overs if the match start time is delayed by more than how many minutes?
	1. 5 minutes
	2. 15 minutes
	3. 30 minutes
32. In CCL Premier games umpires must report to the ground by?
	1. 9:45 am
	2. 9:30 am
	3. 10 am
33. In CCL
	1. Both must be certified
	2. Only main umpire needs to be certified
	3. At least one umpire needs to be certified
34. In CCL free hits are awarded for
	1. All no balls called by the umpire
	2. No balls called for foot faults in any games
	3. No balls called for foot faults in Premier games only
35. In CCL Premier games the drinks intervals must be
	1. 15 minutes each
	2. 10 minutes each
	3. 5 minutes each
36. A batsman is hit on the head and is forced to leave the field. When will he be allowed to continue his inning?
	1. After he gets a note for a doctor
	2. At the fall of a wicket or retirement of another batsman
	3. Anytime he is ready to return to bat
	4. He is considered out
37. An injured batsman asks for a runner. Who can act as a runner?
	1. Only the 12th man
	2. A member of the batting side, if possible one who has already batted in the innings
	3. Runners are not allowed
38. During a match it starts to drizzle lightly. The two umpires confer. One wants to stop play but the other thinks it is quite acceptable to continue play. What should happen?
	1. Play should be stopped
	2. Play should continue
	3. Captains should decide
39. When does an over begin?
	1. When the captain hands over the ball to the bowler
	2. When the bowler starts his run up
	3. When the batsman is ready to face the bowler
40. In which situation is the umpire required to call and signal Dead ball?
	1. The batsman moves as the bowler starts his run up
	2. The ball lodges in the clothing of the umpire
	3. The ball comes to rest before reaching the striker
41. List at least three instances when the umpire is required to call and signal a no ball.
	1.
	2.
	3.
42. In which situation is the ball automatically dead?
	1. No Ball is called
	2. The ball strikes a fielder’s helmet which he is wearing
	3. A batsman is given out
43. How many warning must an umpire give to a bowler before suspending him, if he deliberately bowls a fast high full pitch delivery?
	1. 2 warnings
	2. 1 warning
	3. No warning
44. How many warning must an umpire give to a bowler before suspending him, if he mistakenly bowls a fast high full pitch delivery?
	1. 2 warnings
	2. 1 warning
	3. No warning
45. After hitting the ball the striker remains in his ground but the non-striker runs. Both batsmen are in the crease at the wicket keepers end when the wicket at the non-strikers end is put down fairly. Which batsman is out?
	1. The batman that hit the ball
	2. The non striker
46. How many runs are scored if the batsmen have run 2 and crossed on the 3rd when a fielder throws the ball which goes to over the boundary line?
	1. 4 runs
	2. 6 runs
	3. 7 runs
47. The bowler sees the batsman stepping out and bowls down the leg side. The umpire calls a wide ball. The wicket keeper collects the ball and whips the bails off with the batsman well outside the popping crease. What is umpires decision to an appeal?
	1. Not out – cannot be stumped off a wide ball
	2. Out stumped
	3. Out run out.
48. The bowler messes his run up and bowls a slower delivery from outside the popping crease. The umpire calls a no ball. The batman steps out to hit the ball but misses completely. The wicket keeper collects the ball and whips the bails off with the batsman well outside the popping crease. What is umpires decision to an appeal?
	1. Not out – cannot be stumped off a no ball
	2. Out stumped
	3. Out run out.
49. A fielder leaves the field of play and is off the field for 23 minutes of playing time. After this player has been back on the field of play for 16 minutes, the captain of the fielding side indicates that he wishes the player to bowl. What action would you take?
	1. Allow him to bowl
	2. Ask him to wait for 23 more minutes
	3. Ask him to wait for 7 more minutes
50. Can a substitute be allowed to bowl?
	1. Yes
	2. No
51. On a windy day, the bails keep falling off one end due to poor grooves. What must the umpire do?
	1. Stop play until the bails stop falling
	2. Ask the home team to supply better stumps to hold the bails
	3. Remove the bails from the end that they are falling
	4. Remove the bails from both ends
52. What should be the maximum width of the wicket when the bails are in place?
	1. 8 inches
	2. 9 inches
	3. 7 inches
53. When is the umpire required to take possession of the ball which is being used?
	1. Never
	2. At the fall of each wicket and during each break or interruption
	3. Only during breaks
54. When must the captain of the side winning the toss notify the opposing captain of his decision to bat or field?
	1. Immediately after winning the toss
	2. No later than 10 minutes before the scheduled or rescheduled time for the match to start
	3. Within 5 minutes of winning the toss
55. How many runs are scored if the batsmen have run 2 and crossed on the 3rd when a fielder throws the ball, which misses the wicket and subsequently goes to the boundary?
	1. 3 runs
	2. 4 runs
	3. 6 runs
	4. 7 runs
56. You see that as the striker turns at your end to attempt a second run, he fails to ground his bat and so does not make good his ground. You consider this accidental. How many runs are scored if the striker is run out at the wicket-keeper’s end on the second run?
	1. 1 run
	2. 2 runs
	3. None
57. Is it a no ball if the bowlers front foot lands in front of the popping crease but then slides back inside the crease before the ball is released?
	1. Yes
	2. No
58. Is it a no ball if the bowlers back foot touches the return crease?
	1. Yes
	2. No
59. Is it a no ball if the bowlers front foot touches the return crease well behind the popping crease?
	1. Yes
	2. No
60. Is it a no ball if the bowlers front foot lands on the popping crease but no part is behind the crease?
	1. Yes
	2. No
61. Is it a no ball if the bowlers front foot lands on the popping crease but his raised ankle is behind the crease?
	1. Yes
	2. No
62. On a free hit delivery the bowler bowls a no ball. What do you do?
	1. Call no ball and the next delivery is also a free hit
	2. Call no ball and consider the free hit completed
	3. 5 runs penalty to the fielding side for bowling a no ball on a free hit
63. A bowler bowls a wide ball that also qualified for a no ball call. What would you call?
	1. No Ball
	2. Wide Ball
	3. Both No ball and wide ball
64. The bowler bowls a full delivery that hits the batsman on his toes right in front of middle stump. The fielding team thinks it hit the bat and therefore does not appeal. You know that it hit the boot first. Should you give him out?
	1. Yes
	2. No
65. The batsman flicks the ball to the leg side where it hits a water bottle placed by the fielder. What is your call?
	1. No call
	2. 5 runs penalty awarded to the batting side
	3. Ask the fielder not to bring water bottles on the field
66. In a premier game, you see 5 fielders are outside of the 30 yards circle when the bowler bowled the first ball of 15th over. What is your call?
	1. No need to call anything. It is absolutely ok to have 5 fielders outside of 30 yards circle starting from 9th over.
	2. Call no call and award free-hit to batting side and let the fielding captain know that 5 fielders are not allowed outside of 30 yards circle between overs 9 and 32.

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| Question | Answer |
|  Question 1:. In a match the captain of the batting side wants to have a change in the playing eleven after the match was in progress for sometime. Will you | c) Law 1.2 |
| a) Allow a change in the playing eleven |   |
| b) Allow only a substitute to field for him |   |
| c) Ask him to seek the consent of the opposing team |   |
| d) Refuse to have a change |   |
|  Question 2:. Off a No ball both the injured striker and his runner were out of the crease when the wicket at the striker's end was put down by the wicket keeper, without the intervention of any other fielder. What will be your decision if an appeal  | a) Law 2.8, 38 and 39 |
| a) Out - Run Out |   |
| b) Out - Stumped |   |
| c) Not Out |   |
| d) Dead Ball |   |
|  Question 3:. The ball is lawfully struck twice by the striker but in the first instance it struck his pad and then his bat. 2 runs result from an overthrow. Where will you credit the runs? | c) Law 34.4 |
| a) To the striker's credit |   |
| b) Byes |   |
| c) Leg byes |   |
| d) Disallow runs |   |
|  Question 4:. In a game played in windy conditions the bails are intact at one end and keep on falling at the other end. Under such conditions, you would agree to | b) Law 8.5 |
| a) Remove the bails from the end where they are falling |   |
| b) Remove the bails from both ends |   |
| c) Before removal, obtain the permission of both captains |   |
| d) Suspend the game until conditions improve |   |
|  Question 5:. After taking the inside edge of the striker's bat the ball started rolling towards the wicket. While legally guarding his wicket, the striker broke his wicket by pushing the ball onto it. On appeal, you should | b) Law 30.3 |
| a) Give him out hit wicket |   |
| b) Give him out bowled |   |
| c) Give him Not out |   |
| d) Call Dead ball |   |
|  Question 6:. A No ball deliberately padded by striker hit the helmet of the fielding side kept behind the wicket keeper and rolled over the boundary line. How many runs will be scored to the batting side | a) Law 26.3 Dead ball: no penalies etc |
| a) 1 run |   |
| b) 1+5=6 runs |   |
| c) 1+5+4 = 10 runs |   |
| d) 0 run |   |
|  Question 7:. A fielder comes late by 20 minutes from the start of the match. After remaining in the field of play for 15 minutes he again goes out for 10 minutes. How many minutes he is required to be on the field of play to be able to bowl on returning? | a) References: Law 2.5 c). If a fielder is absent 15 minutes or longer, he must be on the field for at least as long as he has been absent before. Comments: There is no penalty for an absence less than 15 minutes so when he returns he must work off only the time remaining for the first absence, i.e.5 mins. This does leave an opening for a player unfairly taking a series of short rests. For recurring short absences the umpires should satisfy themselves that there is a genuine reason of illness or injury suffered after the nomination of players ( Law 2.1(a) ) and if not satisfied should not allow a substitute. |
| a) 5 minutes |   |
| b) 15 minutes |   |
| c) 30 minutes |   |
| d) 45 minutes |   |
|  Question 8:. A batsman has been within his ground and has subsequently left it to avoid injury when the wicket is put down by wicket keeper receiving a throw from a fielder. On appeal your action to declare the batsman | c) Law 38.2 c) |
| a) Out-run out |   |
| b) Out-stumped |   |
| c) Not out |   |
| d) Ignore the appeal |   |
|  Question 9:. Who should be responsible for the correctness of the result and the scores? | b) Law 21.8 |
| a) The umpire at the bowler's end |   |
| b) Both the umpires |   |
| c) The scorers |   |
| d) The governing body |   |
|  Question 10:. The bowler throws the ball at the striker's wicket before entering into delivery side and broke the wickets when the striker was outside the crease attempting to steal a run. The bowler was already issued first caution and final warning for throwing the ball by the umpires in the same innings. There is an appeal. You will: | b) Law 24.4 |
| a) Declare the striker out. Remove the bowler form bowling in that inning |   |
| b) Call and signal No ball and out |   |
| c) Call and signal No ball and not out |   |
| d) Declare not out, remove the bowler from bowling in that innings. |   |
|  Question 11:. The striker while playing at a fair delivery knocks down one bail from his wicket with his right foot. The ball hits his pad satisfying all the conditions of LBW and rolls down and knocks the other bail out of his wicket. On appeal he is | c) Law 30.2 Bowled overrides all other ways of being out |
| a) Out hit wicket |   |
| b) Out LBW |   |
| c) Out bowled |   |
| d) None of the above |   |
|  Question 12:. During the bowler's run-up, the striker with his bat swinging back removed one bail from the wicket. On seeing this, the bowler stopped and without delivering the ball appealed for hit wicket. As umpire at the striker's end, you will | c) Law 35.2 e) |
| a) Give the striker Out |   |
| b) Call and signal Dead ball and Out |   |
| c) Call and signal Dead ball and Not out |   |
| d) Call and signal Dead ball and remake the wicket |   |
|  Question 13:. The wicket keeper's hand was in front of wicket when the bowler takes his first step in his run up but withdrew the hand before the bowler actually delivered the ball. The striker's end umpire should | c) Law 40.3 |
| a) Ignore the infringement because at the time of delivery he withdrew his hand behind the wickets |   |
| b) Call Dead ball and warn the wicket keeper |   |
| c) Call No ball |   |
| d) None of the above |   |
|  Question 14:. Two fielders were already behind the popping crease on the onside. The third fielders leg was also behind the popping crease on the onside during the bowler's run up but he brought that leg in front of popping crease at the instant of delivery. The umpire will | a) Law 41.5 |
| a) Ignore because at the time of delivery he was fully in front of the popping crease |   |
| b) Call Dead ball and warn the fielder |   |
| c) Call No ball |   |
| d) None of the above |   |
|  Question 15:. During the bowler's run up a fielder moved 10 yards sideways from his original position. The umpire will | b) Law 41.7 |
| a) Ignore the movement |   |
| b) Call Dead ball |   |
| c) Call No ball |   |
| d) None of the above |   |
|  Question 16:. The batsmen are stealing a run during the bowler's run up. Bowler attempts to run out the non-striker but failed to break the wicket. The umpire will: | a) Law 42.16 |
| a) Call and signal Dead ball and disallow the run |   |
| b) Call and signal No ball and allow the run |   |
| c) Call and signal No ball and disallow the run |   |
| d) Call and signal Dead ball and allow 5 penalty runs to fielding side. |   |
|  Question 17:. If a ball delivered by the bowler comes to rest in front of the line of the striker's wicket, without having touched the bat or person of the striker, the umpire should: | a) Law 24.7 |
| a) Call and signal No ball and immediately call and signal Dead ball |   |
| b) Call and signal No ball and allow the striker one chance to hit the ball |   |
| c) Call and signal Dead ball |   |
| d) Call and signal Wide ball |   |
|  Question 18:. At the end of 3 hours, in the first innings of a CCL 40 over game, the team fielding first had bowled only 32.1 overs. How many overs will be allowed to the other team when they field? | C) The team will be penalized monetarily for delay of game |
| a) 32 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires |   |
| b) 33 overs unless otherwise determined by umpires |   |
| c)40 overs |   |
| d) 32.1 overs |   |
|  Question 19:. In a 40 overs each match the team batting was all out for 160 runs in 35 overs. Due to interruption the number of overs for the team batting second is reduced to 35 overs. What would be their target score for a win? | c) Target is determined by D/L method. |
| a) 160 runs |   |
| b) 161 runs |   |
| c) Determined by D/L method |   |
| d) 141 runs |   |
|  Question 20:. A nominated player is absent from the ground for the entire first inning when his side is batting. He finally joins the team in the field 25 minutes into the second inning. The first inning lasted three hours. After what period of time on the field will he be permitted to bowl? | a) Law 2.5 Period when fielder's side was batting does not count as an absence. |
| a) 25 minutes. |   |
| b) Three hours and twenty-five minutes |   |
| c) Immediately |   |
| d) Not at all |   |
|  Question 21:. Mid-way through an over, you have called Dead ball and walk over to consult your colleague at striker's end. When you turn to return to the bowler's end position you see that the bowler is practicing bowling on the edge of the pitch and the first slip fielder is likewise bowling the ball back to him. What are your actions? | c) Law 17.1 9 d |
| a) Administer first and and final warning to both players and fielding captain. |   |
| b) Award five penalty runs to the batting side. |   |
| c) Impose a five-over bowling ban on both players and remove the bowler from the over in progress. |   |
| d) Ignore the matter since it occurred while the ball was Dead |   |
|  Question 22:. With three overs to go in the match, you call Over and move out to position at striker's end for the next over. After one delivery in that over the scorers call to you that you allowed only five balls in the previous over. You check with your colleague and he says he thinks the scorer is right. The number of runs required and the number of overs left might be critical to the result. What should you do? | c) Law 22.5 |
| a) Add a ball to the next over at your end. |   |
| b) Ask your colleague to allow one extra delivery in the current over. |   |
| c) The over as you counted it should stand regardless of any impact on the result. |   |
| d) Add a delivery to the last over of the match if it can affect the result. |   |
|  Question 23:. A delivered ball bounces three times before reaching the striker who makes no contact with it. The correct course of action is: | c) Law 24.6 |
| a) Either umpire should call and signal Dead ball |   |
| b) Either umpire should call and signal No ball |   |
| c) Bowler's end umpire should call and signal No ball |   |
| d) No action provided the ball was not rolling along the ground when it reached the popping crease. |   |
|  Question 24:. One bail becomes broken and unusable; no replacement is immediately available. How should you proceed? | c) Law 8.5 and 28.4 |
| a) Switch bails after each over to have two bails at striker's end and one at the bowler's end. |   |
| b) Use a twig or stick to replace the broken bail. |   |
| c) Remove all bails until a replacement can be provided. |   |
| d) Remove the single bail and play with bails at striker's end only |   |
|  Question 25:. The wicket keeper, standing back about ten paces, moves forward three normal paces as the bowler is running up. As striker's end umpire what are your actions? | c) Law 40.4 |
| a) Call and signal Dead ball. |   |
| b) Call and signal No ball and award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. |   |
| c) Nothing. The action was not illegal. |   |
| d) Call and signal No ball. |   |
|  Question 26:. The batsmen have completed one run and are level with each other on their second run when a fielder throws at the wicket, misses and the ball goes over the boundary. How many runs are scored and to what end should the batsmen be directed? | c) Law 19.6 and 18.12 If the batsmen had crossed at the instant of the throw, answer would be a) |
| a) 6 runs; striker to his original end |   |
| b) 4 runs; striker to his original end |   |
| c) 5 runs; striker to the bowler's end |   |
| d) 5 runs; batsmen to end they are nearest when ball crosses boundary |   |
|  Question 27:. The striker plays a defensive shot and traps the ball between his bat and pad. He picks the ball out with his hand and taps it back to the bowler with his bat without any consent from the fielding side. What is the result of an appeal? | c) Law 23.1 and 37.4 |
| a) Out - Handled the ball |   |
| b) Out - Obstructing the field |   |
| c) Not out |   |
| d) Out - Hit the ball twice. |   |
|  Question 28: A delivered ball on a line three feet wide of the off stump, passes the striker on the full. He makes no move to reach the ball which pitches on the back edge of the artificial surface, bounces high over the wicket keeper and goes on to cross the boundary. what is your action? | a) |
| a) Call and signal Wide ball; signal boundary 4 runs. |   |
| b) Call and signal Dead ball; allow an additional delivery. |   |
| c) Call and signal Dead ball; do not allow an additional delivery |   |
| d) Call and signal Wide ball; call and signal Dead ball. |   |
|  Question 29:. As you look up from observing the bowler's front foot placement, you see a fielder moving behind the wicket keeper from the off side to the leg side. What action should you take? | c) Law 41.7 |
| a) Call and signal No ball; advise fielding captain that the action is unfair. |   |
| b) Call and signal Dead ball; award five penalty runs to the batting side. |   |
| c) Call and signal Dead ball; inform other umpire, advise fielding captain that the action is unfair. |   |
| d) No action provided the movement did not distract the striker. |   |
|  Question 30:. What constitutes a fielder "encroaching on the pitch"? | b) Law 7.1 and 41.6 |
| a) Some part of his person is touching the artificial pitch (mat). |   |
| b) Some part of his person is extended over or is touching an area within five feet from a center line between the wickets. |   |
| c) Moving closer to the pitch during the bowler's run-up. |   |
| d) Standing where he is in the eye-line of the striker. |   |
|  Question 31:. When the ball is played or otherwise goes into the field so that the batsmen might run, the umpire should be prepared for a run-out decision at the bowler's end. | b)  |
| a) Wait to see where the ball and the fielders go and then move to the best position. |   |
| b) Move immediately to a position level with the popping crease on the same side as the ball. |   |
| c) Move to a position level with the popping crease on the leg side, provided there is not a strong close-in leg side field. |   |
| d) Move back from the stumps to give the fielder room to make a run-out attempt, keeping your attention on the approaching batsman |   |
|  Question 32:. After starting his run-up, until what point is the bowler permitted to attempt to run out the non-striker? | c) Law 42.15 |
| a) When he starts his delivery swing. |   |
| b) When his arm reaches shoulder height in the delivery swing. |   |
| c) Before entering his delivery stride. |   |
| d) When his front foot lands in the delivery stride. |   |
|  Question 33:. Who is permitted to act as a runner for an injured batsman? | a) Law 2.7 |
| a) Runners are not allowed. |   |
| b) Any member of the batting side, if possible one who has already batted. |   |
| c) Any member of the batting side. |   |
| d) A member of the batting side from the lower half of the batting order. |   |
|  Question 34:. You have cautioned a bowler for bowling a fast, short-pitched ball. In his next over, he bowls a fast delivery which does not pitch but which passes well wide of the striker at chest height. In addition to any other actions arising from it, which of the following is appropriate? | c) Law 42.6 and 42.7 |
| a) Call and signal No ball |   |
| b) Call and signal No ball and give a first warning for a fast, full pitch. |   |
| c) Call and signal No ball and give a final warning for a second dangerous and unfair delivery. |   |
| d) No action, ball is too wide to be dangerous. |   |
|  Question 35:. The striker plays at a fast ball that is moving to leg and as he turns across the line of flight your view is obstructed and you are unable to see what caused a fine deflection. The wicket keeper takes the ball on the leg side very low and you are uncertain whether he made a fair catch. How do you respond to a confident appeal from all the close fielders? | c) Law 27.6 |
| a) Not out |   |
| b) Call Dead ball and consult with your colleague as to whether there was contact and the catch was fairly made. |   |
| c) Not out |   |
| d) Watch the striker closely to see if he starts to go; if so- OUT. |   |
|  Question 36:. The striker complains to you that a close mid-off fielder is in his line of vision and is therefore obstructing him. The fielder is about seven feet from the center-line of the wickets and his shadow falls across the pitch about twelve feet from the popping crease. What is your response? | d) Law 41.6 and 41.7 |
| a) Tell both batsmen that the fielder is not breaking any Laws and there is nothing you can do about it. |   |
| b) Instruct the fielder that he must keep 10 feet clear of the center-line until after the striker receives the delivery. |   |
| c) Instruct the fielder to move to a point where his shadow does not fall across the pitch. |   |
| d) Advise the striker that the fielder is entitled to stand in his present position. Instruct the fielder to remain completely still until the striker has received the delivery. |   |
|  Question 37:. During the first delivery of his first over in a game on an artificial turf wicket, you notice that the bowler is wearing boots with metal spikes. What is your action under CCL Standing Rules? | d) |
| a) Allow the bowler to finish the over and then send him off to change his footwear. Allow a substitute to field for him. |   |
| b) Hold up the over and have someone bring acceptable shoes out to the bowler. |   |
| c) Stop the over. Inform the fielding side captain that no batsman or bowler shall be allowed to come on to the pitch with such spikes. Instruct the captain to get another bowler to finish the over without delay. Allow a substitute for the bowler if he elects to change his shoes. |   |
| d) Stop the over. Inform the fielding side captain that no batsman or bowler shall be allowed to come on to the pitch with such spikes. Instruct the captain to get another bowler to finish the over without delay. Do not allow a substitute for the bowler if he elects to change his shoes. |   |
| Question 38:. If a Captain is not available during the period in which the toss for innings must take place, who can make the toss? | a) |
| a) Anyone can make the toss - it does not have to be a nominated team member |  |
| b) Only the Vice Captain can make the toss. |   |
| c) Anyone from the playing eleven only. |   |
| Question 39:. A player has been granted permission to leave the field to change his damaged boots. He subsequently comes to the boundary from the pavilion ready to return when he notices the ball hit into the air in his direction and runs onto the field to take a well-judged catch. What actions should you take? | c) |
| a) Batsman is given out |   |
| b) Call dead ball and ask the bowler to bowl again |   |
| c) Award 5 penalty runs plus and runs completed and in progress if batsmen have crossed. Ball becomes dead. |   |
| Question 40:. You and your colleague are concerned about the condition of the light and agree that it is unsuitable for play to continue. You offer it to the batsmen at the wicket, who decide that they wish to play on After agreeing to continue in the prevailing conditions, two overs later, the batsmen seem to be having trouble seeing the ball and appeal to you against the light. You and your colleague both agree that the light condition is the same as it was when your first offered it to them. How do you respond to the appeal? | b) Law 3.9 c(ii) and e |
| a) Continue play as the batsmen had declined when light was offered. |   |
| b) Suspend play until the light improves. |   |
| b) Award five penalty runs to the fielding side. |   |
| Question 41:. With 45 minutes to go before the scheduled lunch interval, play is suspended due to a severe rainstorm. With play likely to be suspended for about an hour, can you and your colleague bring forward the luncheon interval and, if so, under what conditions? | c) Law 15.5 and 15.6 |
| a) No. Lunch time is always fixed |   |
| b) Yes. If you think it is the best action. |   |
| c) Yes, in consulation with the captains of both sides. |   |
| Question 42:. What should either Umpire do if they consider that a bowler is throwing the ball instead of bowling it. | c) Law 24.2 a, b and c  |
| a) Ask the captain to remove the bowler and replace with a new bowler. |   |
| b) Let the bowler continue, but report the matter to the governing body |   |
| c) Call a no ball. If the action is repeated call no ball and give a final warning. If the action is repeated again call no ball and ask the captain to replace the bowler with another bowler. |   |
| Question 43:. In a bowler's delivery stride, his front foot lands in front of the popping crease and just before he actually delivers the ball, his front foot swivels back behind the popping crease. What action, if any, do you take? | b) Law 24.5 |
| a) Nothing. Delivery is legal. |   |
| b) Call no ball for foot fault |   |
| c) Give the bowler a warning. |   |
| Question 44:. A leg-spin bowler has been consistently turning the ball about 15 inches, with most deliveries pitching outside the line of the leg stump. On pitching, they are beating the bat and being taken by the 'keeper wide of the off stump. The bowler suddenly bowls a full toss; the batsman misses the ball and is hit on the pad at shin height standing 4 inches in front of the popping crease in line with off stump. The flight of the ball is in line with the stumps and, in your opinion, but for the interception, would have gone on to hit the stumps. The bowler appeals for LBW. Would you. | c) You must assume that the ball would have continued on the same path after interception by the striker's pad. Law 36.2 b |
| a) Give the batsman 'Not-Out because if the ball had pitched you are certain it would not have hit the stumps? or |   |
| b) Give the batsman 'Out-LBW', because you picked up the flight of the ball and saw it was 'the flipper'?, or |   |
| c) Give the batsman 'Out-LBW' because you assume that the ball will continue on the same path after interception even though it would have pitched on the popping crease and probably miss the stumps? or |   |
| d) Give the batsman 'Not-Out, because you are unsure whether or not the ball would have gone on to hit the wicket? |   |
| Question 45:. A fielder wilfully distracts the Striker by talking loudly as the bowler is approaching the bowling crease and you give him a first and final warning Two overs later, he does it again while the Striker is preparing to receive a delivery. What action do you take? | a) Law 42.4 a, b 42.17 |
| a) Call dead ball and award 5 penalty runs to the batting team. |   |
| b) Ask captain to remove fielder from the game. |   |
| c) Move the fielder to the outfield, so he cannot distract the batsman |  |
| Question 46:. You are becoming concerned that the short-pitched deliveries being bowled are becoming repetitive. Taking into account their length, height and direction and the relative skill of the Striker, you consider that they are likely to inflict physical injury. The bowler delivers yet another short-pitched delivery that just misses the top of the Striker's head whilst he is standing upright at the crease. What action would you take? | a) Law 42.6 a (i) and (ii) and 42.7 a . Under CCL rules bouncers are not allowed. The first time a bouncer is bowled, the bowler must be cautioned. The second time is a final warning and after the third bouncer, the bowler must be taken off. |
| a) Call and signal no Ball. When the ball is dead inform the bowler that this is his first warning. |   |
| b) Request the bowler not to bowl bouncers |   |
| c) Allow the bowler to bowl 1 bouncer in an over. |   |
| Question 47:. A slow off-spinner deliberately delivers a ball which passes on the full above shoulder height of the Striker who hooks it for 6 runs. | a) Law 24.12 24.13 Law 42.6 42.7 42.8 |
| a) Call no ball, allow the six and remove the bowler off immediately |   |
| b) call dead ball |   |
| c) Call no ball and add 5 penalty runs to the batting side |   |
| d) The delivery is legal as it is bowled by a spinner. Allow the six. |   |
| Question 48: You have given the fielding side a warning for time-wasting. At the end of an over 10 minutes later, the fielding Captain enters into a long discussion with the bowler What action do you take? | a)  |
| a) Award 5 penalty runs to the batting side. Inform your colleague, batsmen and respective Captains. Invoke reporting procedures |   |
| b) Reduce the break time to makeup for lost time |   |
| c) Remove the captain from the game. |   |
| Question 49:. You have given the Striker a first and final warning for time-wasting. Four overs later the non-Striker, for no good reason, repeatedly pulls away from his wicket while the bowler is in mid run-up. What action do you take? | b) Law 42.10 b 42.17  |
| a) Call dead ball. |   |
| b) Call dead ball and award 5 penalty runs to the fielding side. |   |
| c) Give the batsman out 'obstructing the game'. |   |
| Question 50:. A batsman deliberately takes a short run. You would | b) |
| a) Call dead ball and disallow the runs. |   |
| b) Call short run and award 5 penalty runs to the fielding team. |   |
| c) Give the batsman out 'Run out'. |   |